

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

CLIFFORD L. RUSH,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	4:14CV3042
)	
v.)	
)	
LEWIEN, WARDEN,)	MEMORANDUM AND ORDER
)	
Respondent.)	
_____)	

Petitioner has filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Filing No. [1](#)). The Court has conducted an initial review of the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus to determine whether the claims made by petitioner are, when liberally construed, potentially cognizable in federal court. The claims asserted by Petitioner are:

Claim One: Petitioner was convicted in violation of his rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments because law enforcement officers did not have reasonable suspicion to stop his vehicle. (*Id.* at CM/ECF p. 5.)

Claim Two: Petitioner was convicted in violation of his Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination because the trial court admitted evidence of statements petitioner made "during initial contact with police [that] should have been suppressed." (*Id.* at CM/ECF p. 6.)

Claim Three: The trial court failed to make sufficient findings

of fact when denying petitioner's motion to suppress in violation of petitioner's rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. (*Id.* at CM/ECF p. 8.)

Claim Four: The trial court admitted evidence that petitioner failed to submit to a breath test in violation of petitioner's rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. (*Id.* at CM/ECF p. 10.)

Claim Five: The evidence was insufficient to sustain the verdict of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt in violation of petitioner's rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. (*Id.* at CM/ECF p. 16.)

Claim Six: The trial court imposed an excessive sentence in violation of petitioner's rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. (*Id.* at CM/ECF p. 16.)

Liberally construed, the Court preliminarily decides that petitioner's claims are potentially cognizable in federal court. However, the Court cautions that no determination has been made regarding the merits of these claims or any defenses to them or whether there are procedural bars that will prevent petitioner from obtaining the relief sought.

Petitioner also seeks the appointment of counsel (Filing No. [6](#)). "There is neither a constitutional nor statutory right to counsel in habeas proceedings; instead, [appointment] is committed to the discretion of the trial court." [*McCall v.*](#)

Benson, 114 F.3d 754, 756 (8th Cir. 1997)). As a general rule, counsel will not be appointed unless the case is unusually complex or the petitioner's ability to investigate and articulate the claims is unusually impaired or an evidentiary hearing is required. See, e.g., Morris v. Dormire, 217 F.3d 556, 558-59 (8th Cir. 2000), cert. denied, 531 U.S. 984 (2000); Hoggard v. Purkett, 29 F.3d 469, 471 (8th Cir. 1994) (citations omitted). See also Rule 8(c) of the *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts* (requiring appointment of counsel if an evidentiary hearing is warranted.) The Court has reviewed the record and finds that there is no need for the appointment of counsel at this time.

IT IS ORDERED:

1. Upon initial review of the habeas corpus petition (Filing No. 1), the Court preliminarily determines that petitioner's claims, as set forth in this Memorandum and Order, are potentially cognizable in federal court.

2. Petitioner's Motion for the Appointment of Counsel (Filing No. 6) is denied.

3. The Clerk of the court is directed to mail copies of this Memorandum and Order and the petition to respondent and the Nebraska Attorney General by regular first-class mail.

4. By **August 8, 2014**, respondent shall file a motion for summary judgment or state court records in support of an answer. The clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case using the following text:

August 8, 2014: deadline for respondent to file state court records in support of answer or motion for summary judgment.

5. If respondent elects to file a motion for summary judgment, the following procedures shall be followed by respondent and petitioner:

- A. The motion for summary judgment shall be accompanied by a separate brief, submitted at the time of the filing of the motion.
- B. The motion for summary judgment shall be supported by such state court records as are necessary to support the motion. Those records shall be contained in a separate filing entitled: "Designation of State Court Records in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment."
- C. Copies of the motion for summary judgment, the designation, including state court records, and respondent's brief shall be served upon petitioner except that respondent is only required to provide petitioner with a copy of the specific pages of the record which are cited in respondent's brief. In the event that the designation of state court records is deemed insufficient by petitioner, petitioner may file a motion with the Court requesting additional documents. Such motion shall set forth the documents requested and the reasons the documents are relevant to the cognizable claims.
- D. No later than 30 days following the filing of the motion for summary judgment, petitioner shall file

and serve a brief in opposition to the motion for summary judgment. Petitioner shall submit no other documents unless directed to do so by the Court.

- E. No later than 30 days after the filing of petitioner's brief, respondent shall file and serve a reply brief. In the event that respondent elects not to file a reply brief, he should inform the Court by filing a notice stating that he will not file a reply brief and that the motion is therefore fully submitted for decision.
- F. If the motion for summary judgment is denied, respondent shall file an answer, a designation and a brief that complies with terms of this order. (See the following paragraph.) The documents shall be filed no later than 30 days after the denial of the motion for summary judgment.
Respondent is warned that the failure to file an answer, a designation and a brief in a timely fashion may result in the imposition of sanctions, including the release of Petitioner.

6. If respondent elects to file an answer, the following procedures shall be followed by respondent and petitioner:

- A. By **August 8, 2014**, respondent shall file all state court records that are relevant to the cognizable claims. See, e.g., Rule 5(c)-(d) of the *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts*. Those records shall be contained in a separate filing entitled: "Designation of State Court Records in Support of Answer."
- B. No later than 30 days after the filing of the relevant state court records, respondent shall file an answer. The answer shall be accompanied by a separate brief, submitted at the time of the filing of the answer. Both the answer and brief shall address all matters germane to the case including, but not limited to, the merits of

petitioner's allegations that have survived initial review, and whether any claim is barred by a failure to exhaust state remedies, a procedural bar, non-retroactivity, a statute of limitations, or because the petition is an unauthorized second or successive petition. See, e.g., Rules 5(b) and 9 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.

- C. Copies of the answer, the designation, and respondent's brief shall be served upon petitioner at the time they are filed with the Court *except* that respondent is only required to provide petitioner with a copy of the specific pages of the designated record which are cited in respondent's brief. In the event that the designation of state court records is deemed insufficient by petitioner, petitioner may file a motion with the Court requesting additional documents. Such motion shall set forth the documents requested and the reasons the documents are relevant to the cognizable claims.
- D. No later than 30 days following the filing of respondent's brief, petitioner shall file and serve a brief in response. Petitioner shall submit no other documents unless directed to do so by the Court.
- E. No later than 30 days after the filing of petitioner's brief, respondent shall file and serve a reply brief. In the event that respondent elects not to file a reply brief, he should inform the Court by filing a notice stating that he will not file a reply brief and that the merits of the petition are therefore fully submitted for decision.
- F. The clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case using the following text: **September 8, 2014:** check for respondent to file answer and separate brief.

7. No discovery shall be undertaken without leave of the Court. See Rule 6 of the *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts*.

DATED this 1st day of July, 2014.

BY THE COURT:

/s/ Lyle E. Strom

LYLE E. STROM, Senior Judge
United States District Court

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